

前言

綜合測驗在四技二專統一入學測驗中向來是考生較頭痛的題型，原因在於考生須理解篇章大意，且每篇綜合測驗之下的題目分別測驗字彙、句型、文意等多種英文能力指標，對多數考生來說，要在有限的時間內在此大題奪得高分並非易事。

本書參照四技二專統一入學測驗與高職新課綱，由專業外籍作者撰寫符合大考趨勢、主題多元的綜合測驗篇章，並由資深學校老師撰寫詳盡試題與解析，編輯團隊精心規劃 20 天的學習計畫表，期望幫助有意想於短期內加強綜合測驗作答能力的學生掌握字彙、片語、句型等要點，並藉由研讀解析掌握解題技巧，而考取高分。

本書包含 20 個單元，每單元有 2 篇綜合測驗，共 40 篇。每篇的 5 個考題仿照大考採取分散出題，分別測驗字詞、文法、語意理解、句意轉折等相關答題能力。做完測驗後，每篇列出 8 到 10 個大考高頻率單字及片語、2 個高職常見句型、詳細試題解析以及全文中譯，期望讀者藉由本書不僅能熟習綜合測驗的答題技巧，也能複習重要觀念，厚植英文根基。

本書採雙書設計，一冊為試題本，其中除了 40 篇模擬試題外，另附有近 5 年統測試題；一冊則為解析本，讀者可根據自身閱讀需求更靈活地使用本書。



目錄

前言	3
本書特色	4
學習計畫	9

Unit 1 Day 1	Test 1	多元文化	Taiwan Breakfast Bars: A Tasty Tradition 台灣早餐店：美味的傳統	10
	Test 2	環境	A Better Economy for the World 更棒的全球經濟	13
Unit 2 Day 2	Test 3	閱讀素養	Why the Internet Has Hurt Our Memory? 網路為何有害我們的記憶？	16
	Test 4	藝術	Ed Sheeran: Fighting Difficulties to Find Success 紅髮艾德：成名背後的奮鬥之路	19
Unit 3 Day 3	Test 5	國際	The Syrian Refugee Crisis 敘利亞的難民危機	22
	Test 6	生涯規劃	Whose Voice Is That? 聲優的廬山真面目	25
Unit 4 Day 4	Test 7	挫折克服／ 情緒管理	Everyone Gets Rejected Sometimes 人人都有被拒絕的時候	28
	Test 8	防災	Turning Cities Into Sponges 讓城市幻化成海綿	31
Unit 5 Day 5	Test 9	娛樂	Having Fun With Board Games 桌遊的樂趣	34
	Test 10	科技	Genetically-Engineered Humans Are Here 基因工程人類問世	37
Unit 6 Day 6	Test 11	藝術	A Painting for the Ages 歷久彌新的畫作	40
	Test 12	環境	The Future of Concrete? 混凝土的未來？	43

Unit 7 Day 7	Test 13	多元文化	<i>Las Fallas Brings in Spring With a Bang!</i> 為春季引爆熱情的法雅節!	46
	Test 14	資訊	<i>Is the News I Just Read Fake?</i> 我剛剛讀的新聞是否造假?	49
Unit 8 Day 8	Test 15	品德	<i>Man Helps Improve Indian Women's Lives</i> 改善印度婦女生活的男人	52
	Test 16	科技	<i>Functional Fashion for Your Skin</i> 時尚又兼具功能的皮膚配件	55
Unit 9 Day 9	Test 17	環境	<i>Is Killing the Solution?</i> 殺戮是解決之道嗎?	58
	Test 18	商業	<i>Making Customers Loyal</i> 建立顧客忠誠度	61
Unit 10 Day 10	Test 19	海洋	<i>Standing on the Water</i> 站在水面	64
	Test 20	娛樂	<i>Stephen Curry: A Star on and off the Court</i> 史蒂芬·柯瑞:球場內外都是閃耀之星	67
Unit 11 Day 11	Test 21	文學	<i>The Popularity of Fantasy Literature</i> 奇幻文學的熱門程度	70
	Test 22	交通運輸	<i>The Age of Self-Driving Vehicles</i> 自動駕駛汽車的年代	73
Unit 12 Day 12	Test 23	生命	<i>Your Life Is a Reflection of You</i> 人生就是自己的倒影	76
	Test 24	資訊	<i>Are Digital Assistants Invading Your Privacy?</i> 數位助理是否侵犯你的隱私?	79
Unit 13 Day 13	Test 25	人權	<i>Child Labor in the World Today</i> 現今全球童工概況	82
	Test 26	戶外	<i>The Hottest Trend in Travel These Days</i> 時下超夯的旅遊趨勢	85

Unit 14 Day 14	Test 27	健康	Drinking Sugar: An Unhealthy Habit 含糖飲料:有害健康的習慣	88
	Test 28	多元文化	Coming of Age Around the World 世界各地的成年禮	91
Unit 15 Day 15	Test 29	能源	Electricity From Nature 以大自然發電	94
	Test 30	家庭	Getting Children Involved in Chores 讓孩子幫忙做家事	97
Unit 16 Day 16	Test 31	海洋	Plastic Pollution Choking Our Oceans 讓海洋窒息的塑膠汙染	100
	Test 32	語言	Be Careful With Your Hands! 留意你的手勢!	103
Unit 17 Day 17	Test 33	法治	Watch Out for Internet Fraud 當心網路詐騙	106
	Test 34	原住民族	A Tale About the Formosan Black Bear and Clouded Leopard 台灣黑熊和雲豹的故事	109
Unit 18 Day 18	Test 35	能源	What Is Your Water Footprint? 你的水足跡有多少?	112
	Test 36	生涯規劃	Showing Off Your Hard and Soft Skills 秀出你的硬實力與軟實力	115
Unit 19 Day 19	Test 37	安全	The Danger of Marathons 馬拉松的危險性	118
	Test 38	健康	Are You Taking Too Many Health Pills? 你是否服用過多保健藥丸?	121
Unit 20 Day 20	Test 39	人權	The Battle Over Killer Robots— Who Will Win? 殺手機器人的爭辯戰役——誰會勝出?	124
	Test 40	性別平等	The Rise of Women in Politics 政壇女性的崛起	127

Unit 1 Test 1

When going to school or work in the morning, most Taiwanese will stop by a breakfast bar in the neighborhood to buy some breakfast. Traditionally, the Taiwanese enjoy a morning meal that 1 such items as fried bread sticks and soy milk. 2, there has been a big change in the breakfast habits of the Taiwanese over the past three decades. Western fast food restaurants such as McDonald's have strongly influenced Taiwan. This has led to numerous breakfast bars opening on the island. These small, convenient restaurants only open in the morning, and they serve a mix of Taiwanese, Chinese, and Western foods. At breakfast bars, it is convenient for customers to enjoy 3 cuisine.

Taiwanese people have busy lifestyles and like the quickness of the breakfast bars. Prices are fairly cheap and the food is tasty as well. However, the 4 of this style of food has led to increased competition. To compete, some are inventing new dishes and offering healthier food 5 is a good thing, isn't it?

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|
| _____ 1. | (A) makes up | (B) consists of |
| | (C) is consisted of | (D) composes |
| _____ 2. | (A) Therefore | (B) Moreover |
| | (C) However | (D) What's worse |
| _____ 3. | (A) a bunch of | (B) a number of |
| | (C) a variety of | (D) a school of |
| _____ 4. | (A) population | (B) popularity |
| | (C) politician | (D) policy |
| _____ 5. | (A) , that | (B) which |
| | (C) that | (D) , which |

When you think about how the economy functions, you might think that it runs in a straight line. 1, we make goods, use them, and then get rid of them. This is true in much of the world, and unfortunately it 2 a lot of waste that is bad for the environment.

Some people think it's better to have a circular economy. In a circular economy, goods that are made are kept in use for 3. The maximum value possible is taken from these goods while they are in use. Once they can no longer 4, what is left over is recovered and used again through recycling. The 5 from the original goods could also be given another purpose and used in that way.

It is time for a change. Circular economies can be a great way to clean up our environment and save the planet!

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. | (A) What's more | (B) In fact |
| | (C) For example | (D) As a result |
| _____ 2. | (A) results from | (B) leads to |
| | (C) stems from | (D) contributes |
| _____ 3. | (A) as long as possible | (B) as long as it can |
| | (C) as soon as possible | (D) as soon as they can |
| _____ 4. | (A) be using | (B) use |
| | (C) be used | (D) used |
| _____ 5. | (A) movement | (B) maturity |
| | (C) meaning | (D) material |

Unit 1 Test 1

Taiwan Breakfast Bars:
A Tasty Tradition

多元文化

When going to school or work in the morning, most Taiwanese will stop by a breakfast **bar** in the neighborhood to buy some breakfast. **Traditionally**, the Taiwanese enjoy a morning meal that 1 such items as **fried bread sticks** and soy milk. 2, there has been a big change in the breakfast habits of the Taiwanese over the past three **decades**. Western fast food restaurants **such as** McDonald's have strongly influenced Taiwan. This has led to **numerous** breakfast bars opening on the island. These small, convenient restaurants only open in the morning, and they serve a mix of Taiwanese, Chinese, and Western foods. At breakfast bars, it is convenient for customers to enjoy 3 cuisine.

Taiwanese people have busy lifestyles and like the **quickness** of the breakfast bars. Prices are fairly cheap and the food is tasty **as well**. However, the 4 of this style of food has led to increased **competition**. To **compete**, some are inventing new dishes and offering healthier food 5 is a good thing, isn't it?

- B 1. (A) makes up (B) consists of
(C) is consisted of (D) composes
- C 2. (A) Therefore (B) Moreover
(C) However (D) What's worse
- C 3. (A) a bunch of (B) a number of
(C) a variety of (D) a school of
- B 4. (A) population (B) popularity
(C) politician (D) policy
- D 5. (A) , that (B) which
(C) that (D) , which

單字及片語

- 1 **bar** [bɑː] (n.) 小吃店；酒吧
 2 **traditionally** [trəˈdɪʃənəlɪ] (adv.) 傳統上
 3 **fried bread stick** [ˈfraɪd brɛd stɪk] (n.) 油條
 4 **decade** [ˈdeɪkəd] (n.) 十年
 5 **such as** 例如
 6 **numerous** [ˈnjuːmərəs] (a.) 許多的
 7 **quickness** [ˈkwɪknɪs] (n.) 快速
 8 **as well** 也
 9 **competition** [ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃən] (n.) 競賽；競爭；(總稱) 競爭者
 10 **compete** [kəmˈpɪt] (v.) 競爭；比賽；媲美

句型

1 It + be + adj. + for sb. + to V 對某人而言，做某事是……的

此句型的**真主詞**是 **to V**，當主詞過長，為避免頭重腳輕造成意思混淆不清，可以把 **it** 放在句首當「**虛主詞**」，並且將真正的主詞移至句尾。此句型用以表示「某事是……的」，用以強調事情的性質。

- **It is convenient for customers to enjoy a variety of cuisine.**
顧客可方便地享用豐富多樣的美食。
- **It is difficult for my younger brother to get up in the early morning.**
對我弟弟來說，大清早起床是件難事。

2 Tag Question 附加問句

附加問句是附加在**直述句**後面一種很短的問句，用來**尋求對方的認同、確認或澄清事實**，較常見於對話中。基本原則如下：

1. 直述句是**肯定**，附加問句要用**否定**形式。若直述句是**否定**，附加問句要用**肯定**形式。
 2. 附加問句中的**主詞**和 **be 動詞**或**助動詞**須倒裝，且主詞須用人稱代名詞，**be 動詞**或**助動詞**和 **not** 須縮寫。
- To compete, some are inventing new dishes and offering healthier food, which **is a good thing, isn't it?**
有些店家為了維持競爭力，甚至開發新菜色與提供更健康的食物，對消費者而言，倒是件樂見其成的好事，不是嗎？
 - Some of the students **didn't** hand in their homework, **did they?**
有些學生還未繳交他們的功課對吧？
 - There **are** many department stores having anniversary sales, **aren't there?**
現在有許多百貨公司都在舉辦週年慶對吧？

試題解析

1. B 考點 重要片語運用

本題四個選項 (A) make up、(B) consist of、(C) is consisted of、(D) compose 皆為「組成」的意思，但用法需留意主動與被動的關係，分析如下：

* A (成品／團體組織) 由 B (原料／組成分子) 組成
 主動：A consist of B (consist of 沒有被動式)
 被動：A be made up of B、A be composed of B

本題的句義是 a morning meal 由 fried bread sticks and soy milk 組成，選項中只有 (B) consist of 為正確用法。

2. **C** **考點** 轉承詞

(A) Therefore 因此 (B) Moreover 此外 (D) What's worse 更糟的是
由文中第二句的關鍵字 Traditionally 以及空格後提到的 a big change，
可知在語意上有語氣的轉折，代表前後語意相反或互相違背，故此題應
選 (C) However (然而，不過)。

3. **C** **考點** 常見片語

(A) a bunch of 一束的(花) (B) a number of 許多的(修飾可數名詞)
(D) a school of 一群的(魚)

前句提到台式、中式以及西式的食物，故依文意可選擇 (B) a number of
許多的(修飾可數名詞)或 (C) a variety of 各式各樣的，但 (B) 只能接
可數名詞，故選 (C)。

4. **B** **考點** 重要單字

(A) population 人口 (C) politician 政治家;政客 (D) policy 政策

由空格後所提到的 increased competition，可知受大眾歡迎、流行會造
成加劇的競爭，故選 (B) popularity。

5. **D** **考點** 關係子句非限定用法

關係代名詞 which 在此作主詞，代替前面所提到的整件事，為非限定用
法，此時 which 前需要逗號，且不可用 that 代替，故選 (D)，which。

全文中譯 台灣早餐店：美味的傳統

多數台灣人早上上學或上班途中，都會先經過鄰近早餐店買點早餐。傳統上，
台灣人喜歡的早餐類型包含油條和豆漿等食物。然而過去三十年來，台灣人的早餐
習慣已有了很大的改變。麥當勞等西式速食店影響台灣甚深，導致早餐店如雨後春
筍般開張。這些小型便利的早餐吧只有在早上營業，供應各種台式、中式與西式菜
色。顧客可於早餐吧方便地享用豐富多樣的美食。

台灣人的生活步調緊湊，喜歡早餐店快速供餐的特性，而且早餐店的餐點「價
廉味美」。不過，這樣廣受歡迎的餐飲形式，亦使競爭加劇。有些店家為了維持競
爭力，甚至開發新菜色與提供更健康的食物，對消費者而言，倒是件樂見其成的好
事，不是嗎？

Unit 1 Test 2 A Better Economy for the World

環境

Day
1

Unit

1

Test
2中
譯
&
解
析

When you think about how the **economy** functions, you might think that it runs in a straight line. 1, we make goods, use them, and then **get rid of** them. This is true in much of the world, and **unfortunately** it 2 a lot of waste that is bad for the environment.

Some people think it's better to have a **circular** economy. In a circular economy, goods that are made are kept in use for 3. The **maximum** value possible is taken from these goods while they are in use. Once they can **no longer** 4, what is left over is **recovered** and used again through **recycling**. The 5 from the **original** goods could also be given another **purpose** and used in that way.

It is time for a change. Circular economies can be a great way to clean up our environment and save the planet!

- C 1. (A) What's more (B) In fact
(C) For example (D) As a result
- B 2. (A) results from (B) leads to
(C) stems from (D) contributes
- A 3. (A) as long as possible (B) as long as it can
(C) as soon as possible (D) as soon as they can
- C 4. (A) be using (B) use
(C) be used (D) used
- D 5. (A) movement (B) maturity
(C) meaning (D) material

單
字
及
片
語

- 1 **economy** [iˈkɒnəmi] (n.) 經濟；節約
- 2 **get rid of** 擺脫……
- 3 **unfortunately** [ʌnˈfɔːrtʃənɪtli] (adv.) 不幸地
- 4 **circular** [ˈsɜːkjələ] (a.) 循環的；圓的
- 5 **maximum** [ˈmæksəməm] (a.) 最大的；最多的；最高的
- 6 **no longer** 不再
- 7 **recover** [rɪˈkʌvə] (v.) 恢復；重新找到
- 8 **recycle** [rɪˈsaɪkl] (v.) 使再循環；再利用
- 9 **original** [əˈrɪdʒənəl] (a.) 最初的；本來的
- 10 **purpose** [ˈpɜːpəs] (n.) 目的；用途

句型

1 that-clause 名詞子句

連接詞 **that** 所引導的「名詞子句」，可作為句子的**主詞**、**受詞**或**主詞補語**，其中 **that** 引導的名詞子句，若作為句子的**主詞**時，**that** 不可省略，其後需接**單數動詞**；若作為動詞的受詞時，**that** 可以省略。

- Some people think **(that) it's better to have a circular economy.**
某些人士認為，循環經濟會是較佳的解決之道。
- **That Jeremy Lin is a basketball player** is known to everyone.
林書豪是籃球員是眾所皆知的事。
- The most amazing thing about the dog is **that it can dance.**
這隻狗最讓人驚豔的是牠會跳舞。

2 It + be + time + for N

It + be + time (+ for sb.) + to V 該是……的時候了

本句型表示「該是……的時候了」，也可改寫為：It + is + (high / about) time + that + S + V-ed / should V，其中 **that** 可省略，**should** 不可省略。因為有早該做某事而尚未做的含意，為「與現在事實相反」之概念，所以 **that** 子句的動詞需用過去式。若要加強語氣，可在 **time** 之前加上 **high** 或 **about**。

- It is **time for a change.**
→ It is **time for us to change.**
→ It is **high time that we changed / should change.**
該是(我們)改變的時候了。
- It is **time for bed.**
→ It is **time for you to go to bed.**
→ It is **about time that you went / should go to bed.**
該是(你)睡覺的時候了。

試題解析

1. C 考點 轉承詞

- (A) What's more 而且；更重要的是 (B) In fact 事實上
(D) As a result 因此；結果

通常為了讓讀者更清楚了解所敘述的情況，會在後面舉例加以說明。
本句為了讓讀者明白何謂經濟直線運作模式，而特別舉例說明，故此題應選 (C) For example。

2. B **考點** 易混淆片語分辨

- (A) result from 起因於 (C) stem from 源自；由……造成
(D) contribute 造成 (應改為 contribute to 才正確)

由空格前的 **unfortunately** 可知後面有不好的結果，配合後面 **a lot of waste that is bad for the environment**，此處應選擇表示「導致……」的片語，故選 (B) leads to。

* 導致與起因於的片語易弄混。請熟記。

導致：lead to / bring about / result in / give rise to / contribute to / cause + 結果
起因於：result from / stem from / arise from + 原因

3. A **考點** 常見片語

- (A) as long as possible 儘可能長久
(B) as long as it can (it 應改為 they 才正確)
(C) as soon as possible 儘快
(D) as soon as they can 儘快

根據空格前後語意，在循環經濟中，貨物要儘可能長久使用，如此才能體現其最大的經濟價值，故選 (A) as long as possible。

4. C **考點** 被動語態文法

「Once they can no longer ...」中 they 指 goods，與動詞 use 應該為被動關係，表示商品不再被使用，且前面有助動詞 can，故選 (C) be used。

* 含有助動詞的被動：can / should / may / must + be + p.p.

5. D **考點** 文意推論

- (A) movement 運動 (B) maturity 成熟；完善 (C) meaning 意思；意義
配合空格後面 **from the original goods** 從原本的貨物取得，可知答案應為貨物相關單字，故選 (D) material (材料；原料)。

全文中譯 更棒的全球經濟

論及經濟的運作模式，大家或許會認為經濟是以直線模式發展——也就是先製造商品、使用商品，最後捨棄商品。世界各地確實多以此模式運行，卻不幸衍生許多有害環境的浪費情形。

某些人士認為，循環經濟會是較佳的解決之道。循環經濟的概念在於，一旦製成商品後，便設法延長物盡其用的時間。商品只有持續處於「使用中」的狀態，才能創造最大價值。商品一旦無法再使用，就會透過回收制度取回殘餘部分，並再生利用；抑或賦予原商品的材料另一種用途。

該是改變的時候了。循環經濟可說是淨化環境與拯救地球的絕佳辦法！